ATTACHMENT 6

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06_02_2004 United 1114 Hearing.txt
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               IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
              FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
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                           EASTERN DIVISION
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     In re:
                                         No. 02 B 48191
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     UAL CORPORATION, ET AL.,
                                        Chicago, Illinois
June 2, 2004
9:00 a.m.
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                         Debtors.
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               TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE
                     HONORABLE EUGENE R. WEDOFF
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     APPEARANCES:
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     MR. ALEX DIMITRIEF
     MR. ANDREW KASSOF
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     MS. MARIAN DURKIN
     MS. JENNIFER COYNE
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     MS. TERESA SHEA
     on behalf of the debtors;
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     MS. CATHERINE STEEGE
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     MR. CHARLES SKLARSKY
     MR. BARRY LEVENSTEIN
     on behalf of the SAM committee:
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     MR. JACK CARRIGLIO
     MR. FRANK CUMMINGS
     MR. ERIC NEWMAN
on behalf of the Retired Pilot Section 1114
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     Committee;
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     MS. SHARON LEVINE
     on behalf of The International Association of
     Machinists and Aerospace Workers;
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     MR. ROBERT CLAYMAN
     on behalf of the Association of Flight Attendants -
     CWA;
MR. WESLEY KENNEDY
on behalf for the Professional Airline Flight Control
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     Association:
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     MR. DAVID JACOBSON
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     on behalf of the creditors committee;
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     MR. SCOTT PETERSON
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     on behalf of the Aircraft Mechanics Fraternal
     Association;
     MR. IRVING KING
     on behalf of the Transport Workers Union.
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             taken with us, for example, is the debtor I think has to negotiate it. And as we lay out in our brief, they started this process by saying, "Because we have
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            to negotiate, here is a sheet of paper that shows what we're asking you for today, but here is what we're willing to agree to after we negotiate." So they created this artificial $5 million cushion.

THE COURT: Well, I'll tell you what. Someone said to me, "I am willing to sell you a
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            particular item from between 3 to $5," I would have no difficulty in concluding that what they're really offering is $3.
            MS. STEEGE: That's correct, your Honor.
THE COURT: And so if they made a proposal
to you in which they said, "Here is a high number,
but we're willing to accept the low number," I would
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             interpret that as a proposal for the low number.
MS. STEEGE: And that's how we interpreted
            it, your Honor. And when we went back to them and sought to negotiate with them about that, if your Honor looks at each of the offers that they made us that they didn't limit and withdraw so therefore they den't sound them.
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            don't count under 1114, and there was only one of those, they continued to stay at the 55 million. They say that, "We need $55 million of plan design changes. Plan design changes are nonnegotiable. A we need then premium changes in contribution. And the structuring in which we need those is
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            the structuring in which we need those is nonnegotiable." And they never moved off
                                                 And they never moved off of that.
All of a sudden on May 18th they come
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            back and they say after we -- we go back and we figure out what that means over the life of the plan
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             and we attempt to address our economic issues by
            putting forth a proposal to them. They come back and
            they say, "This number that we've told you we've needed now has suddenly changed," and it's higher. And we say, "Well, why is that?" We don't understand how the number changed. And we would like to know
            what the negotiations were with AMFA. Because they did move off of the 55 million with respect to them,
            and suddenly now what they're asking for from the
            rest of the retirees is higher. One of the questions that we have is what exactly was that conversation,
            and are we now being asked to pick up what they didn't negotiate and obtain from the AMFA represented retirees. And is that at the end of the day fair and equitable to be essentially trying to pit all of your retirees over on this side against one other group --

THE COURT: Okay. So --

MS. STEEGE: -- of retirees --

THE COURT: -- what you're --
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                                    THE COURT: -- what you're --
MS. STEEGE: -- on this side.
THE COURT: -- saying is you need to get
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           information that would allow you to determine whether they're taking a more aggressive position with
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            respect to the people you represent because of the
           agreement that was reached with AMFA.
MS. STEEGE: Correct.
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                                     THE COURT: Okay. And what information do
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           you suppose there might be that would indicate that
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           that's subject to being discovered?
           MS. STEEGE: Well, for one thing the -- what parties conversed about with AMFA when they
           negotiated. They have not allowed us to ask
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           questions about that under a confidentiality. A
           available in the --
                                THE COURT: Okay. Well -- MS. STEEGE: -- public record,
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           that there -
                                THE COURT: -- let me -- let me hear -- MS. STEEGE: -- was this agreement.
THE COURT: -- from the debtors'
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           representatives on that particular point.
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           MR. KASSOF: Good morning, your Honor. Initially I just want to address the fact of the
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           debtor is not moving and then the fact of the
           debtors -- the argument that --
THE COURT: I don't want --
MR. KASSOF: -- the debtors took --
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                                THE COURT: -- to get into that. I want --
                                MR. KASSOF: Okay.
THE COURT: -- to get into the question --
MR. KASSOF: The AMFA?
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                                THE COURT: -- of whether there is
           information that you ought to be giving to the unions so that we -- or the authorized representatives so
          that we can avoid questions regarding the appropriateness of the bargaining process.

MR. KASSOF: There is not, your Honor. We laid out in detail in our papers the tenor and the nature of the negotiations. We, in fact, in depositions have allowed our witnesses to answer with
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          respect to the --

THE COURT: Okay. So you're --

MR. KASSOF: -- AMFA agreement.

THE COURT: -- saying you've given them all the information they've asked for.

MR. KASSOF: With one exception, your Honor, which I want to address. With respect to AMFA, they have been allowed to inquire about, as we put forth in our brief, the nature of the bargaining, when you met, when you negotiated, what the tenor of those negotiations were. The aspect of the AMFA negotiations that we have not allowed answers to was
           respect to the -
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           negotiations that we have not allowed answers to was
          pursuant to a confidentiality agreement that AMFA and United entered into which was comparable, your Honor, to precise confidentiality agreements that were
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           entered into by some of these same groups in the 1113
          proceedings. What those agreements said was "we are on our way to yet --" and it's on the face of the agreement and they have the confidentiality
          agreements, and they can compare those to the ones --
THE COURT: Okay. Well, here is the
problem I have: Any confidentiality agreement is
          subject to a court order that directs the disclosure
          of the information. So what you put in the confidentiality agreement, frankly, is not very important to me. What's important to me is whether
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          we're talking about discoverable information that would assist in the resolution of this 1114 problem.
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                So, again, what you have in the confidentiality
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              agreement is not of concern. What is of concern to me is whether they're seeking legitimate information and whether you ought to produce it.

MR. KASSOF: Well, two issues, your Honor.

One is in terms of whether it's relevant information. We don't see how United's negotiations and back and forth, give and take with AMEA in an effort to reach
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                forth, give and take with AMFA in an effort to reach
             consensual agreement with that particular group has any relevance at all with respect to all of the other
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                groups. United has provided and will continue to provide any information that's relevant with respect
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                 to those groups and those negotiations. But the give
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                and take of the process with AMFA, what AMFA deemed to be relevant and needed with respect to the
                retirees that they represented and what United was
                willing to do in terms of movements to address the issues that AMFA raised with respect to their
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                retirees has no relevance to United's negotiations
                with all of the other groups, and they -
THE COURT: Okay.
                Ms. Steege, why is it important to know the give and take in the negotiations as opposed
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               MS. STEEGE: Well, your Honor, they take the position that suddenly the request from us goes up at about the time that this agreement gets finalized.
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               THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. STEEGE: And we don't know, for example, what was said about why they were doing that. They have clauses in there about things that change depending on what happens with us. And the change depending the change depending on what happens with us. And nitted the country and nitte
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                 essentially the debtor has taken one group and pitted
                it kind of against the other.

THE COURT: I understand that. But isn't
                 that something that you argue based on the agreement that they reached with that group? If, for example,
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                they had said to AMFA, "In order to get an agreement with you, we'll agree that your retiree benefits won't be cut at all and that's our agreement." Well,
                your argument would be crystal clear, "This is not fair. You're asking our employees, our retirees, to accept a far greater burden than you agreed to impose
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                on this other group. So we don't have something
                that's fair and equitable. The proposal you're making can't possibly be approved by the court under 1114." If that's the kind of argument you want to
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                make, knowing how that agreement with the one group,
AMFA in this case, was arrived at is not particularly
important. What's important is the agreement itself
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                and whether it does give more favorable treatment to AMFA than is being imposed or sought to be imposed on
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                other retirees.
                MS. STEEGE: But, your Honor, we don't know if there is other aspects of this that don't make its
                way into the retiree agreement, number one, which we
                can find out by finding out what parties talked about and why they negotiated what they did. We don't know — for example, the debtor says in its brief and
                seems to suggest to the court that, again, because
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        AMFA agreed to this, therefore these other groups
         can't possibly have good cause not to agree to this
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         other and higher proposal. I don't think it's a very
         good argument. But to the extent that they are
        seeking to hold this group out as the ideal retiree group that we should all follow as being an example of what someone should do and what the, you know, documents are that they had and everything else, we have a right to know what their information exchange was. I mean — and we don't know that because one of
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         the things that at least I didn't see in all of the
        information exchanged is the debtor took the position with all of the parties in our groups that anybody who asks for information, everybody gets it. AMFA always seemed out of all of that process. We only ever saw them at one information meeting. And now they're being — said, "Well, AMFA stipulates they
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        got what they needed to make their deal --"
THE COURT: Okay. Let me just --
MS. STEEGE: "-- and you should be held to
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        that."
                          THE COURT: -- say I don't think that AMFA
        stands as a guidepost for the issues that I have to
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        address with respect to the groups of retirees who did not reach agreement with the debtors. And that
        being the case, the only question is going to be
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        whether the reductions that the debtors seek to
         impose on the other groups is fair in light of the
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        agreement that they did reach with AMFA. And for
that purpose, knowing what the terms of the AMFA
        agreement are is the only thing I think that's relevant. How they came about it would not be relevant consideration. So I do not believe that
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        there is any impropriety in the debtors holding that information confidential. I don't think that it's likely to lead to discoverable information,
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        discoverable material in the context of this 1114
        hearing. But in saying that, I want to emphasize my agreement with you that the debtors cannot say,
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       "Because AMFA agreed to this, it's obviously reasonable and everyone else ought to agree to it." All that can be done is to look at the entire package that AMFA agreed to and consider the fairness of what's being sought from the other retirees in light of that.
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                         MS. STEEGE: Thank you, your Honor.
MR. KASSOF: Your Honor, the only point I
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        want to clarify --
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                         THE COURT: So, again, since I don't
        believe that that's something that needs to be
        disclosed, is there any other material that hasn't
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        been given to the authorized representatives that
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        would lead you to believe that there has been
        inappropriate conduct by the debtors in the context
        of the bargaining?
                         MS. STEEGE: Your Honor, let me just confer
        with the other parties.
        Your Honor, thank you for the time.
Two points: The one thing that we would respectfully
        suggest with respect to conversations with AMFA is if
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        in connection with talking with AMFA in their
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        capacity as authorized representative for the
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        retirees they also had conversations with AMFA as the
        representative of active employees about the
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       collective bargaining agreements that they have there that impacts, I think, what it was that was done here and, again, leads again to this fairness issue. So that would be one additional point of information that we would like to be able to inquire on that.

THE COURT: I didn't follow that,
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       Ms. Steege.
       MS. STEEGE: To the extent that in connection with meeting with AMFA, which is also the
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        representative of the active mechanics, to the extent
       that in talking with them in connection with the 1114 process they also had conversations with them with
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        respect to treatment of active employees --
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                       THE COURT: Don't they have a collective
        bargaining agreement in place with respect to the
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        active employees?
                       MS. STEEGE: They do. But they can always
        talk about that agreement and they can always talk
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        about the treatment of the active employees and how
        that agreement is --
                       THE COURT: Okay. If there is --
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                       MS. STEEGE: -- administered.
THE COURT: -- some side agreement, if
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        that's what you're suggesting -
                       MS. STEEGE:
                                          Yes, that's what I'm saying,
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       your Honor.
       THE COURT: -- yes, I think it would be entirely appropriate for you to get disclosure of any side agreement that was entered into in conjunction
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       with the 1114 agreement.
       MS. STEEGE: And by not being able to ask questions about what occurred, we haven't been able
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       to ask questions with respect to that.

MR. KASSOF: That point, that latter point
I absolutely disagree with, your Honor. What we've
said, and we've actually taken the position and will
continue to take the position, the head of United's
benefits program, who is one of the key negotiators,
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       was asked a question: Is this agreement the entire
       agreement between United and AMFA, or is there other
       side agreements out there that you had with AMFA or
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       not? The answer was point blank no. This is the agreement with AMFA. There is no other side deals,
       and that's it. If they want to ask questions about
        that to every single witness and get the same answer,
       they can do that.
       THE COURT: As I say, Ms. Steege, I believe that would be a relevant question that would be
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       entirely appropriate to have answered. But if it has
       been asked and answered, then I don't think there is anything more to be gone into.
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                      MS. STEEGE: Well --
THE COURT: You can certainly ask the same
       question of the representatives from AMFA who entered into the 1114 agreement with the debtors and see if
       they say anything differently. But if both sides say
there is no agreement, I think it would be very hard
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          for either side to say later that there was such an
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          agreement and try to enforce it.
          MS. STEEGE: I did not take that deposition, your Honor, Mr. Carriglio did. He address what was said. But as I asked him in
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          a sidebar -
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                              MR. CARRIGLIO: Just real briefly, Judge.
          The witness gave me a conclusion when I tried to get
          into the conversations that -- so that everyone could
          draw from the facts whether there was any discussion about anything extra being given to AMFA that — we were shut off of that because of the confidentiality
          agreement. So, sure, I got a conclusion from a witness without any facts in the same way if we had a witness in here who just came in willing to testify
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          to a conclusion and not give you the foundation and the facts. I don't think that's acceptable, but that's what happened.
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                               THE COURT;
                                                        Okay. Again, without opening
          up the entire course of negotiations, I don't know what else can be done. With both sides, as appears to be the case, acknowledging that there is no other agreement, as I said, neither side would be able to enforce such an agreement against the other. They're
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          entorce such an agreement against the other. They're both going to be estopped. United is not going to be able to go to AMFA and say later on, "You agreed to such and such a change in the collective bargaining agreement." More importantly, AMFA is not going to be able to go to United and say, "You've agreed to give us concessions" when they've acknowledged that there was no such agreement. So I would be inclined
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           to think that at this point you've gotten -- see,
          what the brief said and what gave me pause was -- let
me see if I can get the exact language here.
"United's refusal to disclose the existence or the
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           terms of an agreement that it reached with AMFA.
          That may have historically been true. But you do have, as I understand it now, the complete terms of
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           the agreement that was reached with AMFA, right?
                         MR. CARRIGLIO: We have the agreement, your and the agreement that we were given very
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           recently recites in it that the negotiations were
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          done in good faith. That conclusion is in the agreement. When we tried to get into that to see --
THE COURT: Okay. Again, what I think is important is that you've got all of the terms of the agreement that was reached. If they have given you
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          what they say is the full agreement and they've acknowledged, each side, that there is no side agreement that contains additional or different
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          terms, I think you've gotten everything that's relevant for purposes of our hearing.

MR. CARRIGLIO: Very well, Judge.
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          MS. LEVINE: Your Honor, I think we need to approach this from a slightly different vantage
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          point. I think what the court has heard from the
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           authorized representatives earlier is in terms of the
          negotiation process we have had some dialogue with
          regard to the valuation of the company's proposal and our proposal, and we're moving in a direction that's
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          positive with regard to those kinds of discussions and we can continue. The disconnect seems to be over
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          the issue of permanency --
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                              THE COURT: MS. LEVINE:
                                                      Yes, that I --
-- at the end of the plan.
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          The AMFA agreement --
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                              THE COURT: Okay.
MS. LEVINE: -- is important with regard to
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          that issue
          THE COURT: All right.

MS. LEVINE: -- because the company, using it as a tool for pattern bargaining, has indicated
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          that the AMFA agreement has some attributes, which we
          don't understand as to why and how they would be acceptable, and information with regard to the costing and the financial underpinnings of what
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          analysis was done. The same way we're drilling down and costing out our proposal versus the company's
          proposal and agreeing in some places where we can agree to disagree and get closer, we don't know what the company did with AMFA with regard to costing and
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          valuing different components of that proposal and also what sorts of considerations, factual considerations went into the decision-making process that ultimately resulted in an agreement that deals
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          with permanency
                             THE COURT: Okay. But my point is --
MS. LEVINE: -- in a way that's different.
THE COURT: My point is that you have
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          whatever provisions were actually agreed to.
          MS. LEVINE: But the court --
THE COURT: You've got -- you've got your
own experts who can analyze the impact of whatever
terms were agreed to. You don't need to have the
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          negotiating sessions replayed to determine the impact
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          of what agreement was actually reached.

MS. LEVINE: No. But the company's view of
         what their savings are from each element of that
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         agreement would be different than what our initial view of what the savings are going to be, which is exactly what's going on with our proposals now. In
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         other words, you know, much of what's going on is costing and analyzing the assumptions and then going
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         back and doing the homework over the new agreements
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         that we're reaching with regard to different and new assumptions. We don't have the benefit of that
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         analysis with regard to the AMFA proposal and the AMFA agreement. And we don't --
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                             THE COURT: All right.
MS. LEVINE: And, you know, to --
THE COURT: So you're suggesting that
         United may have an internal analysis of the savings that would be generated by the AMFA agreement that would be helpful to you.
        MS. LEVINE: Yes. And AMFA as well. Our assumption is that as part of that bargaining process, valuation was necessarily discussed and analyzed. And whether or not it's reduced to writing, we would assume that it would at a minimum than hear talked shout over the bargaining table and
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         have been talked about over the bargaining table and
         those types of --
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06\_02\_2004 United 1114 Hearing.txt THE COURT: All right. Let me get what the
        response is to that suggestion.
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        MR. KASSOF: Two points, your Honor.
Number one, in terms of our evaluation of the AMFA
agreement, they haven't. We've given that to them.
Their experts can look at it. If they want to value
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        it differently, they can argue that. But the
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        other --
        THE COURT: To the extent that you have an internal analysis of the value of the reductions
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        involved in the AMFA agreement, you've supplied them.

MR. KASSOF: Yes, sir.

But to address the second point as
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        well, the argument that is being raised here by
        Ms. Steege, and now implicitly Ms. Levine, that somehow as a result of the AMFA agreement the debtors
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        have increased their proposal to the other authorized
        representatives that remain is simply not true.

THE COURT: Well, you know, that's a conclusion that I can reach on my own by looking at
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        what changes and bargaining posture took place over
the course of this. But, again, I want to try to
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        avoid that particular area of inquiry under 1114.
The question of whether all of the relevant information has been given, whether there has been
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        sufficient time for the authorized representatives to
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        consider that information, and whether there has been a good faith negotiation by United are issues that, if they're still outstanding now, I would like to
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        have addressed so that in the time between now and
the hearing, to the extent it's possible, there can
be ongoing good faith negotiations.
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        So, again, let me ask the authorized representatives, do you acknowledge that you've
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        gotten an internal analysis from the debtors as to
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        the value of the AMFA agreement?
                         MS. STEEGE: Your Honor, to be honest with
        you, what I was going to say was perhaps Mr. Kassof could identify us to a Bates stamped document that we
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        could look to.
                         THE COURT: Yeah.
MS. STEEGE: It is true that they were
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        going to produce documents on Friday. Through some mix-up, they didn't arrive at our office until late
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        vesterday afternoon after I was already out at
        Únited's headquarters.
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                         THE COURT: Okay.
                         MS. STEEGE: And I haven't talked to
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        the people ~
                         THE COURT: Let me do this -- MS. STEEGE: -- who looked at those to find
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        out if that's true or not.
THE COURT: We are the beneficiaries of the
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        trial that was supposed to start at 9:30 not going forward today. So I'll be happy to give you a break to discuss what information has actually been
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        provided.
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                                  Now, as far as what AMFA is providing
        you, AMFA at this point is not a party to the 1114 proceedings. You're talking about what amounts to
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